



www.lawpreptutorial.com

# ALL INDIA OPEN MOCK CLAT

Test Code  
LPMTS-018-10053



19<sup>th</sup> October 2024



2 PM - 4 PM

Scan this QR code to purchase  
**The CLAT Game  
Changer Kit** for just ₹9800!  
Use coupon code **CLATG100**



JODHPUR : EC-22A, First Floor, Opp. Steel Bhawan, Shastri Circle, (M) 76659 44999

JAIPUR : S-20, Nandkishore Parikh Marg, Bapu Nagar (M) 7240060099

• JODHPUR • JAIPUR • BHOPAL • LUCKNOW • PRAYAGRAJ • DEHRADUN • PATNA • MUZAFFARPUR • BANGALORE • GHAZIABAD  
• NORTH DELHI • JABALPUR • KANPUR • GURGAON • SOUTH DELHI • AGRA • VARANASI • CHANDIGARH • NOIDA • GWALIOR • NAGPUR

For more exam  
related material,  
scan the code  
to join our  
Telegram Channel



For more exam  
related videos and  
guidance, scan the  
code to join our  
YouTube Channel



Scan the code  
to join our  
Facebook Channel



Scan the code  
to join our  
Instagram Channel



**CONTENTS OF QUESTION PAPER**

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Q. Nos.</b>	<b>Page No.</b>
English Language	1 – 24	3 – 11
Current Affairs and General Knowledge	25 – 52	12 – 16
Legal Reasoning	53 – 84	17 – 37
Logical Reasoning	85 – 108	38 – 47
Quantitative Techniques	109 – 120	48 – 50



VISIT OUR  
WEBSITE



DOWNLOAD  
THE LAW PREP  
APP NOW



**English Language**

Each set of questions in this section is based on a single passage. Please answer each question on the basis of what is stated or implied in the corresponding passage. In some instances, more than one option may be the answer to the question; in such a case, please choose the option that most accurately and comprehensively answers the question.

- I. **Philosophy:** When we think of people who speak on behalf of us, we usually think of someone elected or appointed to do so: a congressperson, a senator, maybe even a department chair. But what about people who aren't elected or officially appointed? What if, say, one of your neighbours goes to a city council meeting and complains about all the noise on your street? They're speaking on behalf of the whole street, including you—would you be pleased or upset that they said something?

Of course, that might depend on (among other things) whether you're the one who was throwing that loud party. But either way, shouldn't they check in with you and the other residents before speaking on your behalf? What gives them the right to think they represent the whole block? Aren't they just busybodies, arrogating power to themselves in an undemocratic way?

Maybe, but who else is going to stand up against you and your raging improv nights? That person is doing a public service by taking the initiative to speak up. They may not have been appointed to any official role, but once they were there, everyone (except you) felt good about it—that's a form of democratic endorsement. But should the same logic apply to constituencies larger than a small city block? What if someone appoints themselves spokesperson for the city, the country, the world? Who gets to speak on behalf of women, minorities, the younger generation? It seems obvious who should get to speak on behalf of, say, women: a woman. Women are best placed to know what life is like for them, since they've had to deal with the thing the world throws at them for being women, and they've had time and incentive to think about it.

*Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://www.philosophytalk.org/blog/who-made-you-spokesperson>*

1. Which of the following is the most logical and rational corollary to the above passage?
- (a) Citizens are primarily responsible for ensuring their representatives accurately reflect their views in democratic systems.
  - (b) Individuals who take initiative in public matters must always have an official position to be legitimate.
  - (c) Informal representation in small communities can sometimes reflect a democratic endorsement if the majority supports the speaker.
  - (d) Speaking on behalf of a larger community, like a city or country, requires formal election or appointment to avoid misrepresentation.

2. On the basis of the passage, the following assumptions have been made:
1. Individuals assuming representative roles without formal election can still express valid concerns of a community.
  2. Official appointments or elections are the only legitimate way to determine who can speak on behalf of a community.
  3. The actions of self-appointed representatives can sometimes be democratically endorsed by community consent.
- Which of the above assumptions are valid?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only  
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2, and 3
3. Based on the passage, the following suggestions may be made:
1. Individuals acting without formal appointment should check with others before representing their community's concerns.
  2. Self-appointed representatives can sometimes be endorsed by their community through informal means.
- Which of the above suggestions is/are valid?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only  
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
4. According to the passage, what does the word "arrogating" most closely mean?
- (a) Delegating (b) Usurping  
(c) Cooperating (d) Simplifying

- II. **Sci-Tech:** Caterpillars have a sixth sense that most land-based animals do not. They can sense electric fields around them with small bristles called setae on its body — a feat called electroreception. British researchers have discovered this in laboratory experiments and their findings.

They studied four species of caterpillars: cinnabar moth, scarce vapourer moth, European peacock butterfly, and common wasp. Researchers have long known that aquatic and amphibious use electroreception to detect both predators and prey. Since 2013, scientists have also found electroreception in arthropods like bumblebees, hoverflies, and spiders. However, none of these land-based creatures use the ability to defend against predators.

Caterpillars, which are also arthropods, may break this mould, using electroreception to sense predatory insects nearby. "It works exactly the same way as [brushing a] rubber balloon on your hair," said first author Sam England. He is a postdoctoral researcher at the Museum für Naturkunde in Berlin and was at the University of Bristol before.

Static charges accumulate on both the balloon and the hair, leading to a mutual electrostatic attraction. The balloon can then move the hair without needing contact. As an insect's wings flap through the air, static charges build up on them. When it nears the caterpillar, the setae

senses these charges by building up charges of its own. This mutual interaction gives rise to an oscillating electric field. In the study, researchers stimulated caterpillars with a live electrode carrying a voltage oscillating at 180 Hz, to mimic an approaching wasp. In response, the caterpillars flailed and coiled, a sign that they were stressed. Caterpillars around an electrode without the voltage didn't behave this way.

*Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from: <https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/science/caterpillars-may-sense-threats-using-electric-fields/article68221219.ece>*

5. In the context of the passage, what does the word "flailed" most closely mean?
- (a) Hid (b) Thrived  
(c) Struggled (d) Calmed
6. Which of the following statements best infers the significance of the discovery of electroreception in caterpillars?
- (a) The discovery highlights an unprecedented sense in caterpillars, potentially revolutionizing the understanding of arthropod defense mechanisms.  
(b) This discovery proves that caterpillars are the most advanced of all insects in terms of sensory capabilities.  
(c) The identification of electroreception in caterpillars will likely deter predator insects from targeting these caterpillars.  
(d) Electroreception in caterpillars underscores the inefficiency of their other sensory capabilities.
7. What can be synthesized from the comparison between the caterpillars' response to electroreception and the interaction between a rubber balloon and hair?
- (a) Both phenomena demonstrate the fundamental principles of electrostatic forces leading to observable physical reactions.  
(b) The comparison indicates that caterpillars might be able to manipulate their predators by controlling electric fields.  
(c) It shows that caterpillars' ability to detect electric fields is a direct result of human-induced environmental changes.  
(d) This analogy confirms that electroreception in caterpillars is a form of communication among different species.

8. What is the central theme of the passage regarding caterpillars' sense of electroreception?
- (a) Electroreception is a unique sensory ability that caterpillars use to enhance their communication with other species.
  - (b) Electroreception in caterpillars illustrates a significant evolutionary adaptation for detecting and responding to predators.
  - (c) The discovery of electroreception in caterpillars suggests a potential for technological advancements in bio-inspired sensors.
  - (d) Caterpillars use electroreception primarily to navigate their environment more effectively.

- III. **Sports:** Cricket is the only major team sport where the captain doesn't sport an armband. It's also the only sport where having (capt) against one's name entails greater responsibility than merely turning up for the spin of coin and deciding whether to attack or receive, and which is the favoured end at the start of a contest.

Then again, there is captaincy, and there is leadership. Captaincy loosely translates to being on top of the game cricket-wise, in terms of understanding the conditions and the opposition, working out strategies, zeroing in on field placements, making bowling changes, sometimes revisiting the batting order to address the demands of the situation. Leadership is more far-arching, encompassing various non-sporting elements including but not limited to calmness under pressure, the propensity to lift the spirits of when things go south, and motivational and man-management skills which recognise that there is no one size that fits all.

Captaincy and leadership can't, and shouldn't, be mutually exclusive, but not all captains make good leaders. There are plenty of 'fair-weather' skippers whose outlook is bright and sunny when everything pans out according to plan, but who slip into lackadaisical indifference when plans come unstuck for one reason or the other. To be on top of one's leadership game when doing the front-running is natural and uncomplicated; it's adversity that tests the true mettle of a leader because it's in a crisis that the rest look up to you for inspiration and encouragement. After all, especially in T20 cricket, the coach becomes cricket's equivalent of a football manager whose job it is to draw up game-plans and alternative game-plans.

*Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from:*

*<https://www.thehindu.com/sport/cricket/cracking-the-complex-code-called-captaincy-in-the-ipl/article68222947.ece>*

9. What is the central idea of the passage?
- (a) The difference in responsibilities between a cricket captain and a football manager.
  - (b) The specific responsibilities of a cricket captain during a match.
  - (c) The distinction and overlap between captaincy and leadership in cricket.
  - (d) The challenges faced by cricket captains during T20 matches.

10. What does the word "lackadaisical" imply in the context used in the passage?
- (a) Exhibiting intense and careful attention.
  - (b) Showing an enthusiastic and energetic approach.
  - (c) Displaying a lack of enthusiasm or determination.
  - (d) Being overly cautious and conservative in decision-making.
11. What can be synthesized from the passage about the impact of T20 cricket on captaincy?
- (a) T20 cricket has simplified the captaincy role, allowing players more autonomy on the field.
  - (b) The fast pace of T20 cricket requires captains to rely more on instinct rather than on set strategies.
  - (c) T20 cricket increases the reliance on coaches for strategy, reducing the captain's on-field decision-making role.
  - (d) Captains in T20 cricket have more time to make decisions due to the shorter format of the game.

**IV. Environment:** Heat waves are becoming deadlier due to a combination of rising temperatures, increasing humidity and urban expansion. The research has also uncovered a worrying phenomenon: cities are not cooling down at night as much as they did. It found that while air temperatures haven't risen significantly in some cities, increased humidity is worsening the heat stress people experience. [www.lawpreptutorial.com](http://www.lawpreptutorial.com)

The United States' National Weather Service states that the heat index, which includes humidity, indicates how hot it feels, with a heat index of 41 degrees Celsius being dangerous for human health. Assessing the changing trend in heat, relative humidity and land surface temperature along with day and nighttime temperatures is necessary to develop a comprehensive heat management plan for the urban centres.

Addressing the combination of high heat and humidity is particularly important as this can compromise the human body's main cooling mechanism: sweating. The evaporation of sweat from skin cools our bodies, but higher humidity levels limit this natural cooling. As a result, people can suffer heat stress and illness, and the consequences can even be fatal even at much lower ambient temperatures. Interestingly, night time temperatures remain elevated in cities.

The culprit behind rising humidity? Uncontrolled urban sprawl. The study found a direct correlation between an increase in built-up area and a rise in urban heat stress in all six cities. For example, Chennai have seen their green cover shrink by nearly 14 per cent in the last two decades, while concretisation has doubled. This trend is creating a vicious cycle. Concrete absorbs and retains heat, contributing to the "urban heat island effect" where cities are significantly warmer than surrounding areas.

Hotter nights are another worrying finding. While cities used to cool down considerably at night, the study shows this nighttime cooling has significantly reduced in recent years. This

means people get little respite from the daytime heat, further impacting their health. The consequences of this deadly combination are severe.

*Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from:*

*<https://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/urbanisation/indian-cities-no-longer-cooling-down-at-night-finds-cse-study-96370>*

12. Which of the following best describes the author's stance on the role of urban sprawl in exacerbating heat waves?
- (a) Urban sprawl is indirectly related to the increase in nighttime temperatures in cities.
  - (b) Urban sprawl is a minor contributor to the heat stress experienced in cities compared to other factors like global warming.
  - (c) Urban sprawl is a direct and significant contributor to rising humidity and the urban heat island effect.
  - (d) Urban sprawl primarily affects rural areas more than urban centers in the context of heat stress.
13. What conclusion can be drawn about the effect of humidity on urban heat stress from the passage?
- (a) Humidity contributes significantly to urban heat stress by impairing the body's ability to cool itself through sweating.
  - (b) Urban heat stress is largely unaffected by humidity levels, which have more influence on rural rather than urban environments.
  - (c) While humidity increases, its impact on urban heat stress is mitigated by the widespread use of air conditioning.
  - (d) Although humidity is rising, technological advances in building materials have largely neutralized its effect on heat stress.
14. Considering the context of the passage, how does the "heat index" function in urban environments?
- (a) It acts as a predictive measure that integrates relative humidity with air temperature to determine potential health hazards during heatwaves.
  - (b) It serves as a diagnostic tool for urban planners to evaluate the immediate impact of urban heat on public health and adjust city policies accordingly.
  - (c) It is utilized as a standard for constructing public health advisories, crucial for informing residents about the risk levels during extreme weather conditions.
  - (d) It functions as an evaluative benchmark in environmental studies, assessing how effectively urban greening initiatives are mitigating perceived heat stress.

15. What can be inferred about the impact of nighttime temperatures on urban populations based on the passage?
- (a) The decrease in nighttime temperatures has been effectively countered by increased urban green spaces in most cities.
  - (b) Despite higher nighttime temperatures, urban populations benefit from advanced cooling technologies that negate any negative effects.
  - (c) Nighttime temperatures have little effect on urban heat stress, as most activities occur during the day when temperatures are higher.
  - (d) Elevated nighttime temperatures in cities contribute significantly to the continuous thermal discomfort experienced by residents, impacting their overall health.

**V. Culture:** What has intelligence? Slime moulds, ants, fifth-graders, shrimp, neurons, ChatGPT, fish shoals, border collies, crowds, birds, you and me? All of the above? Some? Or, at the risk of sounding transgressive: maybe none? The question is a perennial one, often dusted off in the face of a previously unknown animal behaviour, or new computing devices that are trained to do human things and then do those things well. We might intuitively feel our way forwards – choosing, for example, to accept border collies and children, deny shrimp and slime moulds, and argue endlessly about different birds – but really it's impossible to answer this question until we've dealt with the underlying issue. What, exactly, is intelligence?

Instead of a measurable, quantifiable thing that exists independently out in the world, we suggest that intelligence is a label, pinned by humanity onto a bag stuffed with a jumble of independent traits that helped our ancestors thrive. Though people treat intelligence as a coherent whole, it remains ill-defined because it's really a shifting array masquerading as one thing. We propose that it's hard to empirically quantify intelligence because it exists only relative to our expectations – expectations that are human and, moreover, individual to particular humans. Because of this, much like Monty Python's Spanish Inquisition, intelligence often turns up in the places we least expect it.

*Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://aeon.co/essays/why-intelligence-exists-only-in-the-eye-of-the-beholder>*

16. Which of the following is the most definitively implied by the passage?
- (a) Intelligence as a measurable trait remains elusive due to individual expectations.
  - (b) A universal standard for defining intelligence will eventually be reached.
  - (c) Animal behavior has consistently challenged human definitions of intelligence.
  - (d) Intelligence is a phenomenon that is consistent across various species.

17. The passage suggests that:  
I. Human definitions of intelligence are influenced by subjective standards.  
II. Intelligence may be recognized in places where it was previously overlooked.  
Which of the above conclusions is/are valid?  
(a) I only (b) II only  
(c) Both I and II (d) Neither I nor II
18. The author appears to be concerned that the concept of intelligence:  
(a) Remains dependent on traits valued by human societies over time.  
(b) Will lead to overgeneralized conclusions about species' cognitive abilities.  
(c) Limits the scope of our understanding by relying on outdated paradigms.  
(d) Forces a reconsideration of the boundaries between human and artificial minds.
- VI. Politics:** Donald Trump, the Republican presidential candidate, described the move by the Federal Reserve to cut its benchmark interest rate by half a percentage point as a "political move," and said it would have been better if the move had been smaller. "It really is a political move. Most people thought it was going to be half of that number, which probably would have been the right thing to do," Trump said. "So it's a political move to try and keep somebody in office, but it's not gonna work, because the inflation has been so bad." The former president appeared to then level criticism at Fed Chairman Jerome Powell, saying he "missed the inflation." "They missed it. They missed the number. They're either too early or too late. Now they're too early. Before they were too late. But inflation is already done," Trump said.  
*Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://www.wionews.com/business-economy/trump-condemns-fed-rate-cut-as-a-political-move-destined-to-fail-760687>*
19. Based on the passage, the following conclusions can be drawn:  
I. The Federal Reserve's decision-making process is influenced by political considerations more than economic factors.  
II. Interest rate cuts are ineffective in combating the inflation that has already occurred.  
Which of the above conclusions is/are valid?  
(a) I only (b) II only  
(c) Both I and II (d) Neither I nor II
20. What is the central critique presented in the passage?  
(a) The Federal Reserve's actions were intended to delay the economic consequences of inflation.  
(b) The Federal Reserve's policies lack consistency, contributing to fluctuating economic conditions.  
(c) The Federal Reserve's decisions are often misaligned with the actual state of the economy.  
(d) The Federal Reserve is complicit in political efforts to maintain the current administration in power.



- VII. National News:** The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), the government's food regulatory authority under the Health Ministry, has issued a show-cause notice to A.R. Dairy, one of the companies which supplied ghee to the Tirupati temple in Andhra Pradesh, for allegedly providing substandard product to the temple. Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams (TTD) had reportedly got samples of its laddu prasadam tested and allegedly they did not meet the set standards and were found "adulterated" with palm oil and animal fat, including fish oil, beef tallow. The issue came to light after Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister N. Chandrababu Naidu alleged on September 18 that the previous Y. S. Jagan Mohan Reddy-led government had used substandard ingredients and animal fat in Tirupati laddus. Mr. Naidu subsequently announced a Special Investigation Team to probe these claims.

*Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/food-safety-authority-issues-show-cause-notice-to-firm-on-contamination-in-tirupati-laddus/article68674512.ece>*

21. The passage mainly explores:
- (a) Procedural lapses in religious offerings production
  - (b) Alleged political manipulation through regulatory bodies
  - (c) Claims regarding ingredient quality in temple products
  - (d) Disputes over traditional practices in temple management
22. The most significant implication of the allegations made by Mr. Naidu could be
- (a) Erosion of public trust in religious institutions
  - (b) Deterioration of food safety norms across the state
  - (c) Potential decline in temple pilgrimage numbers
  - (d) Increased political scrutiny of previous government actions
23. The role of the FSSAI in the context of this passage is primarily to:
- (a) Ensure adherence to strict hygiene protocols
  - (b) Investigate claims about adulteration of temple offerings
  - (c) Penalize food suppliers for operational deficiencies
  - (d) Monitor the quality of products distributed nationwide
24. What action did Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister N. Chandrababu Naidu take after the allegations of substandard ingredients in Tirupati laddus?
- (a) Issued a show-cause notice to A.R. Dairy
  - (b) Ordered a Special Investigation Team to investigate
  - (c) Dismissed the claims
  - (d) Apologized for the substandard ingredients

**Current Affairs and General Knowledge**

Each set of questions in this section is based on topics that arise out of the excerpted passage. Answers may be implied by facts mentioned in the passage but need not be so. Please answer each question on its own merit on the basis of your knowledge of current affairs and general knowledge.

25. Agasthyamalai Bambootail, which was seen in the news, belongs to which species?  
(a) Damesfly (b) Fish  
(c) Spider (d) Beetle
26. Which state is the host of 38th Summer National Games?  
(a) Gujarat (b) Uttarakhand  
(c) Himachal Pradesh (d) Haryana
27. Tharu tribe is mainly found in which states?  
(a) Rajasthan, Odisha, Himachal Pradesh (b) Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar  
(c) Karnataka, Maharashtra, Kerala (d) Assam, Mizoram, Nagaland
28. Which country developed a hypersonic ballistic missile named Kinzhal?  
(a) India (b) China  
(c) Israel (d) Russia
29. Lunar Polar Exploration (LUPEX) is a joint mission of which two space organizations?  
(a) NASA and ISRO (b) ISRO and JAXA  
(c) ESA and NASA (d) CNSA and ISRO
30. Scientists have recently detected the gases carbon dioxide and hydrogen peroxide on which moon of Pluto?  
(a) Charon (b) Nix  
(c) Hydra (d) Kerberos
31. Recently, where was India's Maritime Decarbonization Conference held?  
(a) Bengaluru (b) New Delhi  
(c) Hyderabad (d) Chennai
32. What is the name of new scheme launched by central government to enhance youth employability in India?  
(a) PM Internship Scheme (b) Youth Empowerment Initiative  
(c) Digital Internship Scheme (d) Skill India Scheme

33. Which organization recently faced criticism from India for its report on religious minorities?  
(a) International Buddhist Confederation  
(b) Amnesty International  
(c) United States Commission on International Religious Freedom (USCIRF)  
(d) Human Rights Watch
34. Recently, nine captive-bred pygmy hogs were released in which national park of Assam?  
(a) Kaziranga National Park (b) Manas National Park  
(c) Raimona National Park (d) Namdapha National Park
35. Andro, recently bagged 'Best Heritage Tourism Village Award 2024', is located in which state?  
(a) Manipur (b) Nagaland  
(c) Assam (d) Mizoram
36. Recently, where was the first edition of 'Bharatiya Kala Mahotsav' inaugurated?  
(a) Chennai (b) Bhopal  
(c) Secunderabad (d) Kochi
37. The "Three Gorges Dam", recently mentioned in the news, is located on which river in China?  
(a) Yellow River (b) Mekong River  
(c) Yangtze River (d) Pearl River
38. Recently, who has been awarded the prestigious 2024 SASTRA Ramanujan Prize?  
(a) Ruixiang Zhang (b) Adinarayana Doddi  
(c) Rita Sinha (d) Alexander Dunn
39. Active Galactic Nuclei (AGN), recently highlighted in research, are found in which type of astronomical object?  
(a) Dwarf galaxies (b) Supernova remnants  
(c) Planetary nebulae (d) Globular clusters
40. Emu, a flightless bird recently in news, is native to which country?  
(a) Australia (b) China  
(c) India (d) Indonesia
41. Which organization recently launched India's first comprehensive cancer multi-omics data portal?  
(a) Indian Institute of Health Management Research (IIHMR)  
(b) Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)  
(c) Indian Cancer Genome Atlas (ICGA)  
(d) Voluntary Health Association of India (VHAI)

42. Recently, the Indian Council of Medical Research received the 2024 @UN Inter-Agency Task Force Award for its contribution in which field?
- (a) Agriculture (b) Non-communicable diseases  
(c) Vaccination services (d) None of the Above
- VIII.** President Joe Biden has signed into law a bill which enhances U.S. support for Tibet and promotes dialogue between China and the Dalai Lama toward a peaceful resolution of the dispute over the status and governance of the remote Himalayan region. “Today, I have signed into law S. 138, the “Promoting a Resolution to the Tibet-China Dispute Act” (the “Act”). I share the Congress’s bipartisan commitment to advancing the human rights of Tibetans and supporting efforts to preserve their distinct linguistic, cultural, and religious heritage,” Biden said on Friday in a late-night statement.
- “My Administration will continue to call on the People’s Republic of China to resume direct dialogue, without preconditions, with the Dalai Lama, or his representatives, to seek a settlement that resolves differences and leads to a negotiated agreement on Tibet,” Biden said. “The PRC has not lived up to its commitments to respect and protect human rights, as demonstrated by the ongoing genocide and crimes against humanity in Xinjiang, the erosion of fundamental freedoms in Hong Kong, persistent human rights abuses in Tibet, and transnational repression around the world,” State Department spokesperson Matthew Miller said Friday.
- “We call on the PRC to abide by the principles enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to accept the many recommendations made this year during the Universal Periodic Review of its human rights record, including unconditionally releasing PRC nationals it has arbitrarily and unjustly detained,” he said.
- Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/international/biden-signs-into-law-bill-enhancing-us-support-for-tibet/article68399541.ece>*
43. Who among the following is the current prime minister of China?
- (a) Xi Jinping (b) Li Keqiang  
(c) Hu Jintao (d) Li Qiang
44. Seventeen Point Agreement often mentioned in news is associated with which of the following countries:
- (a) India and Tibet (b) USA and China  
(c) China and Tibet (d) USA and Tibet
45. What is the official name of the agreement signed in 1954 between India and China regarding Tibet?
- (a) Shimla Agreement (b) Panchsheel Agreement  
(c) Sino-Indian Treaty (d) Tibet Accord

46. Who is the current Dalai Lama?  
(a) Tenzin Gyatso (b) Gedun Drupa  
(c) Thupten Gyatso (d) Sonam Gyatso
47. When did Tibetan Uprising began due to which Dalai Lama and thousands of Tibetans fled to India, seeking asylum?  
(a) 1974 (b) 1984  
(c) 1959 (d) 1964

- IX.** The Supreme Court set aside observations of the Gujarat High Court that there is bar on exercising power of judicial review in delimitation matters. The Court said that if judicial intervention in any law relating to the delimitation of constituencies is completely barred, citizens would not have any forum to plead their grievances and would be left solely at the mercy of the Delimitation Commission. The Court was hearing an appeal challenging the Gujarat High Court's decision that dismissed a Writ Petition which contested the delimitation exercise that resulted in reserving the Bardoli Legislative Assembly Constituency in Gujarat for the Scheduled Caste community. The bench of Justice Surya Kant and Justice Ujjal Bhuyan while noting that Article 329 undeniably restricts the scope of judicial scrutiny re: validity of any law relating to the delimitation of constituencies or the allotment of seats to such constituencies the Court observed, "it cannot be construed to have imposed for every action of delimitation exercise. If judicial intervention is deemed completely barred, citizens would not have any forum to plead their grievances, leaving them solely at the mercy of the Delimitation Commission."

The Court disapproved the view taken by the High Court in the impugned order where the High Court held that the order of delimitation of constituencies, issued in the exercise of statutory powers under the Delimitation Act, is entirely insusceptible to the powers of judicial review exercisable under Article 226 of the Constitution. "As a constitutional court and guardian of public interest, permitting such a scenario would be contrary to the Court's duties and the principle of separation of powers.", the Court remarked. The Court mentioned a three-judge bench decision of the Supreme Court in *Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam v. State of T.N.* where the Court was called upon to interpret Articles 243O and 243ZG of the Constitution, which mirror Article 329. The Court observed, "Rejecting the contention that these provisions place a complete bar on judicial intervention, it was noted that a constitutional Court can intervene for facilitating the elections or when a case for mala fide or arbitrary exercise of power is made out." [www.lawpreptutorial.com](http://www.lawpreptutorial.com)

*Source: verdictum.com*

48. The court made the above observations in which judgment?  
(a) Gopal Sabu v. State of Madhya Pradesh  
(b) Manoj v. State of Haryana  
(c) Kleden Sangma v. Union of India  
(d) Kishorchandra Chhanganlal Rathod v. Union of India
49. Delimitation Commission is appointed by?  
(a) President of India (b) Prime Minister  
(c) Chief Election Commissioner of India (d) Retired Supreme Court Judge
50. Which of the following is NOT in the composition of Delimitation Commission?  
(a) Retired Supreme Court judge  
(b) Chief Election Commissioner  
(c) Respective State Election Commissioners  
(d) President of India
51. Under which article of the Constitution, the Parliament enacts a Delimitation Act after every Census?  
(a) Article 82 (b) Article 96  
(c) Article 78 (d) Article 67
52. Which of the following changes were made in the Delimitation exercise done in Jammu & Kashmir?  
(a) The Commission has increased seven Assembly seats — six in Jammu (now 43 seats) and one in Kashmir (now 47)  
(b) Lok Sabha: There are five Parliamentary Constituencies in the region. The Delimitation Commission has seen the Jammu & Kashmir region as one single Union Territory.  
(c) The Commission has recommended provision of at least two members from the community of Kashmiri Migrants (Kashmiri Hindus) in the Legislative Assembly  
(d) All of the Above

**Legal Reasoning**

Each set of questions in this section is based on the reasoning and arguments, or facts and principles set out in the preceding passage. Some of these principles may not be true in the real or legal sense, yet you must conclusively assume that they are true for the purposes of this Section. Please answer each question on the basis of what is stated or implied in the corresponding passage. Do not rely on any principle of law other than the ones supplied to you, and do not assume any facts other than those supplied to you when answering the questions. In some instances, more than one option may be the answer to the question; in such a case, please choose the option that most accurately and comprehensively answers the question.

- X. **Law of Torts:** Contributory negligence means ignorance from both parties involved. It's a defense available to the defendant in case of contributory negligence which prevents the plaintiff from getting compensation. Contributory negligence is the ignorance of due care on the part of the plaintiff to avoid the consequences of the defendant's negligence. This concept is loosely based on the maxim- "Volenti non fit injuria" (injury sustained voluntarily). It means if a person is not taking due diligence in order to avoid consequences resulting from the negligence of the defendant, the liability of negligence will be on both of them. The principles of contributory negligence are straightforward: if the plaintiff is himself negligent in taking due care to avoid consequences and becomes the direct cause of the damages, he is not entitled to receive any compensation. Additionally, if both the plaintiff and the defendant have taken reasonable measures and ordinary care to such an extent where they both wanted to avoid such consequences, then the plaintiff can't sue the defendant.
- There is a notable difference between contributory negligence and composite negligence. Contributory negligence means ignorance on the part of the plaintiff to avoid the consequences arising from the negligence of the defendant, with both plaintiff and defendant held responsible, and a proximate relation between their acts. In contrast, composite negligence means an omission of an act by two or more wrongdoers resulting in the injury of the plaintiff. The wrongdoers are jointly liable, with no relation between the plaintiff and the defendants, and they are liable to pay for the injury sustained by the plaintiff without reducing the claim for damages. The burden of proving contributory negligence lies with the defendant. To get the defense of contributory negligence, the defendant must prove that the plaintiff is responsible as him, and ignored due diligence which could have avoided such consequences arising from the negligence of the defendant.
- The defense of contributory negligence is not available when it is not necessary for the plaintiff to take due care but the defendant was legally obligated to perform such duty of care, failure of which will result in the liability of negligence for the defendant. Additionally, if the defendant has time to recourse and take reasonable measures in order to avoid an accident, he will not get the defense of contributory negligence. The rule of the last opportunity means the last opportunity to avoid an accident. If in a situation both the plaintiff and the defendant are negligent on their part and whosoever has the last opportunity of avoiding such consequences fails to do so will be held responsible for such an accident solely. Limitations arise where the

defendant is aware of the gravity of the consequences and fails to take proper measure, he will be held liable.

*Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from "Contributory Negligence",  
<https://blog.ipleaders.in/contributory-negligence/>*

53. On a foggy evening, Dev, an experienced cyclist, decides to take a shortcut home through a dimly lit and narrow alleyway known for its poor visibility. Dev is not wearing any reflective gear and his bicycle's tail light is out, which he is aware of but has neglected to fix. At the same time, Maya, a delivery driver, is navigating the same alley using only her vehicle's fog lights due to a malfunction in the main headlights that occurred earlier in the day. Despite driving below the speed limit, Maya does not see Dev in time to completely avoid him, leading to a collision that injures Dev. Dev sues Maya for negligence, claiming her inadequate lighting and choice to drive in such conditions were irresponsible. Maya counters with the assertion that Dev's lack of visibility gear and decision to ride in a poorly lit alley without a working tail light significantly contributed to the accident. Based on the situation provided, which of the following statements is most accurate regarding the legal implications of contributory negligence in this case?
- (a) Maya is solely at fault for the accident because driving with only fog lights in such conditions is inherently dangerous and negligent.
  - (b) Dev cannot claim damages as his choice to ride without reflective gear or a working tail light in poor visibility conditions clearly constitutes contributory negligence.
  - (c) Both parties share equal liability since both chose to navigate a poorly lit alley under less-than-optimal conditions for their respective vehicles.
  - (d) The principle of the last opportunity applies, and since Maya had the last clear chance to avoid the collision, she is solely responsible.
54. During a heavy winter, the city's road maintenance team is tasked with keeping the roads clear and safe. One night, a significant snowstorm hits, and despite the weather forecast predicting severe conditions, the maintenance team fails to salt a major bridge in the city. Early the next morning, Carla, a commuter, drives over the bridge. Unaware of the untreated ice, she loses control of her vehicle, resulting in a serious accident. Carla sustains injuries and her car is severely damaged. She sues the city for negligence, but the city argues that Carla was speeding slightly over the limit at the time of the accident, implying contributory negligence. However, Carla's speeding was minimal and consistent with typical driving speeds observed in similar conditions on that bridge. Is the defense of contributory negligence likely to be applicable to the city maintenance department?
- (a) Yes, because Carla was speeding, which means she contributed to the accident.
  - (b) No, because Carla was not required to take special precautions beyond typical driving behaviors under the given conditions.
  - (c) Yes, because all drivers are expected to adjust their speed according to road conditions, regardless of the city's maintenance actions.
  - (d) No, because the city failed in its legal duty to maintain the roads, which is a basic safety obligation regardless of Carla's minor speeding.



55. During a local adventure race, participants are required to sign a waiver acknowledging the risks involved, including navigating through rough terrains and using various equipment provided by the organizers. One of the participants, John, while crossing a rope bridge designed for the race, ignores the instructions to wear safety gear provided at the start. The bridge collapses due to improper maintenance by the organizers, and John sustains serious injuries. He decides to sue the event organizers for negligence. The organizers argue that John's failure to wear safety gear, as stipulated in the race guidelines and waiver, contributes to his injuries. Can John successfully claim compensation from the event organizers for his injuries?
- (a) Yes, because the organizers failed to maintain the equipment properly, which directly caused the accident.
  - (b) No, because John voluntarily accepted the risks by signing the waiver and not wearing the safety gear as required.
  - (c) Yes, because signing a waiver does not absolve the organizers from their duty to maintain safety standards.
  - (d) No, because John's decision to not wear safety gear shows contributory negligence, which under the principle of 'Volenti non fit injuria', reduces his claim.
56. During a heavy snowstorm, Shreya, driving a sedan, follows Rahul's truck too closely on a slippery highway. Despite knowing the risks associated with tailgating, especially in poor weather conditions, Shreya does not increase her following distance. Rahul, aware of his responsibility to maintain his vehicle, has neglected to replace his truck's nearly worn-out brake lights. As a result, when Rahul brakes suddenly due to a stalled vehicle ahead, his brake lights fail to signal the stop to Shreya, leading to a rear-end collision. Both drivers accuse each other of negligence. Based on the situation provided and the legal principle of the last opportunity, which of the following statements is most accurate regarding the assignment of responsibility for the accident?
- (a) Rahul is solely responsible for the accident as his failure to maintain the brake lights prevented Shreya from recognizing his intention to stop.
  - (b) Shreya is responsible for the accident since she chose to tailgate Rahul as she had the last opportunity to prevent such an accident as both were negligent in their actions.
  - (c) Both are equally liable because they were both negligent; Shreya for tailgating and Rahul for not maintaining his brake lights.
  - (d) Rahul is solely responsible because he had the last opportunity to avoid the accident by ensuring his brake lights were operational.

57. During a busy holiday shopping season, two companies, Quick Delivery Couriers and City Mall, partnered for a promotional event. Quick Delivery was responsible for managing the logistics of a large electronic screen display, and City Mall provided the space and electrical setup within their premises. Due to negligence in proper coordination, Quick Delivery failed to securely install the screen, and City Mall did not check the electrical connections thoroughly. During the event, the screen fell, injuring Bella, a shopper who was attending the event. Bella sustained severe injuries and decided to sue both Quick Delivery Couriers and City Mall for damages. Given the circumstances, how is liability likely to be assessed under the principle of composite negligence?
- (a) Only Quick Delivery Couriers is liable because they were responsible for the physical installation of the screen.
  - (b) Only City Mall is liable because the premises belong to them, and they should ensure all setups are safe.
  - (c) Both Quick Delivery Couriers and City Mall are jointly liable, as their combined negligence led to Bella's injury.
  - (d) Neither Quick Delivery Couriers nor City Mall is liable, as Bella should have been aware of her surroundings.
58. Marcus decides to go rock climbing at an outdoor adventure facility. The facility requires all climbers to wear helmets and harnesses provided on site. Despite clear instructions and warnings about the risks, Marcus, feeling overly confident, chooses to climb without wearing the helmet. During his climb, he loses his grip and falls, hitting his head against the rock face, which results in a serious head injury. Marcus sues the facility for negligence, claiming that the climbing area was not adequately maintained. The facility contends that Marcus's decision to not wear a helmet was the direct cause of his severe injury, given that the rocks were naturally rough and all other safety measures were compliant with industry standards. Which of the following statements is most accurate regarding Marcus's claim for damages?
- (a) Marcus is not entitled to any compensation, as his decision to not wear a helmet was the direct cause of his severe injuries.
  - (b) Marcus is entitled to compensation since the facility should ensure all climbers wear safety equipment properly.
  - (c) Both Marcus and the facility are liable; thus, the compensation should be reduced but not entirely dismissed.
  - (d) The facility is solely responsible because ensuring climber safety is their legal obligation, regardless of Marcus's choices.

59. During a large community marathon event, both the organizers and the participants were required to adhere to strict safety protocols. These protocols included mandatory safety briefings for all runners and ensuring all participants wore the appropriate gear. On the day of the event, both the organizers and the participants followed all established safety guidelines. Despite these precautions, Alex, a participant, tripped over a small, unseen pothole on the race track, resulting in a sprained ankle. Alex had inspected the track prior to the race and decided to participate, knowing that minor imperfections in the track could exist as told by the organisers in the briefing. Alex decides to sue the event organizers for negligence, claiming they failed to ensure the track was perfectly smooth. Given that both Alex and the event organizers had taken reasonable measures and ordinary care to avoid such consequences, is Alex likely to succeed in his lawsuit for negligence?
- (a) Yes, because the event organizers should guarantee a perfectly smooth track to avoid any injuries.
  - (b) No, because Alex had inspected the track, acknowledged the risks, and the organizers had adhered to all safety protocols.
  - (c) Yes, because Alex sustained an injury, indicating a failure in duty of care by the event organizers.
  - (d) No, because both Alex and the event organizers took reasonable measures to prevent such an incident, and Alex was aware of the risks involved.

- XI. Criminal Law:** Abetment is a significant concept in criminal law, defined broadly under Section 108 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC). This section elucidates that the abetment of an illegal omission can indeed constitute an offence even if the abettor is not personally obligated to perform the act. For instance, if a private person encourages a public servant to neglect a duty that the law penalizes, the private individual is guilty of abetting the offence irrespective of their personal involvement in the duties of the public servant.

Crucially, for abetment to be considered an offence, it is not necessary for the act abetted to actually be committed. The crime of abetment is complete with the mere instigation of the act, regardless of whether the act is interrupted or fails altogether. This hinges on the abettor's intent rather than the completion of the act they encouraged. Moreover, the law extends the scope of abetment to individuals who may not legally be capable of committing the offence themselves, such as minors or those mentally unfit, highlighting the focus on the abettor's intent rather than the capability of the abetted party.

Further extending its breadth, Section 108 specifies that even the abetment of an abetment is punishable. This means a person can become an abettor without direct interaction with the principal offender, simply by involving a third party to facilitate the crime. An example of this is soliciting someone to arrange for individuals to commit an illegal act, thus making both parties liable under this provision.

The IPC also clarifies that involvement in a conspiracy does not require the abettor to plan directly with the executor of the crime; it suffices if they are part of the conspiracy that leads to

the crime. However, a person cannot be punished separately for abetting an offence if they are already convicted as the principal offender.

Section 111 of the IPC addresses the liability of an abettor, stating that they are culpable to the same extent as if they had committed the offence themselves, with the condition that the act is a probable consequence of the abetment and done under the influence of instigation, conspiracy, or aid. This points to the importance of the 'probable consequence' which must be anticipated as a likely outcome of the abetment.

Moreover, the legal system provides that the acquittal of a principal offender does not automatically preclude the conviction of an abettor. Situations may arise where the principal offender is acquitted due to insufficient evidence while the abettor is convicted based on stronger evidence supporting their role in the abetment.

*Source: Extracted with edits and revisions*

*<https://blog.ipleaders.in/abetment/#:~:text=Introduction,the%20doing%20of%20that%20thing.>*

60. Aditya and Bhavna are a married couple living in Pune. Aditya has a close friend, Ravi, who is an officer at the municipal corporation. Aditya learns from Bhavna that the city will be floating a lucrative government tender for a housing project, and Ravi, as a public servant, is responsible for processing the applications. Aditya, looking to gain an advantage for his company, repeatedly encourages Ravi to reject a competitor's bid based on fabricated technical issues, offering Ravi a share of the potential profits if the deal is secured. Ravi listens to Aditya's encouragement but ultimately does not act on it, as the competitor's bid is flawless and passes all requirements. Subsequently, Aditya's company wins the tender. Later, an investigation is launched into the tender process, during which it comes to light that Aditya had been instigating Ravi to act unlawfully. However, since Ravi never took any action on Aditya's instigations and the competitor's bid was not tampered with, Aditya argues that he cannot be held liable for any offense as no illegal act was committed by Ravi. Can Aditya be held guilty of abetment under the Indian Penal Code (IPC)?
- (a) Yes, because Aditya's instigation itself completes the crime of abetment, regardless of whether Ravi acted on it.
  - (b) No, because Ravi did not actually commit any unlawful act, so there was no crime to abet.
  - (c) No, because Aditya did not have any personal authority over Ravi as a public servant and cannot be held liable for abetting a duty-bound officer.
  - (d) Yes, because the tender was ultimately won by Aditya's company, which indicates an unfair advantage obtained through indirect abetment.

61. Rahul, a business owner, was approached by an old school friend, Nikhil, who wanted to sabotage a competitor, Suresh's, restaurant because he felt Suresh had stolen a business idea from him. Rahul did not want to get directly involved, so he suggested that Nikhil contact Priya, a known troublemaker, to carry out the act. Rahul provided Nikhil with Priya's contact information and assured him that Priya would know how to handle such tasks discreetly. Following Rahul's suggestion, Nikhil hired Priya who subsequently vandalized Suresh's restaurant, causing significant damage. The police investigation led back to Priya, and eventually to Nikhil and Rahul. Which of the following statements most accurately reflects the legal situation concerning Rahul's involvement based on the principle of abetment?
- (a) Rahul is not liable for abetment as he did not directly interact with Priya nor did he participate in the act of vandalism.
  - (b) Rahul is liable for abetment as he facilitated the connection between Nikhil and Priya, thereby playing a role in the commission of the crime.
  - (c) Rahul's provision of Priya's contact does not constitute abetment since he did not explicitly instruct or encourage the crime.
  - (d) Since Rahul did not financially benefit from the vandalism, he cannot be held accountable for any form of abetment in this situation.
62. Maya, who holds a significant grudge against her business rival Suresh, convinces a minor, Rohit, to set fire to Suresh's warehouse. Knowing that Rohit cannot legally be held responsible for arson due to his age, Maya carefully instructs him on how to commit the crime without being caught. Rohit, however, is too nervous to carry out the act himself, so he convinces his mentally unfit cousin, Raj, to do it instead. Raj, unaware of the criminal implications due to his mental incapacity, follows Rohit's instructions and sets fire to the warehouse. Following an investigation, the police uncover the involvement of Maya, Rohit, and Raj. Maya argues that neither Rohit nor Raj can be held accountable for the crime, and thus she should not be liable either. Based on the principles of abetment, which of the following statements is most accurate?
- (a) Maya is not liable for abetment since Rohit and Raj were incapable of committing the crime due to their age and mental state.
  - (b) Maya cannot be held liable for abetment since the offence was ultimately carried out by Raj, who did not directly interact with her. [www.lawpreptutorial.com](http://www.lawpreptutorial.com)
  - (c) Maya's liability is limited because she only instigated a minor, and Rohit's involvement absolves her from any further responsibility.
  - (d) Maya is liable for abetment because she instigated the act, even though Rohit and Raj were incapable of committing the offence themselves.

63. Ravi and Sanjay conspired to commit a bank robbery. Ravi, being the mastermind, planned every detail of the crime and convinced Sanjay to execute the plan. During the robbery, Sanjay was caught red-handed and subsequently convicted as the principal offender. Later, it was revealed in court that Ravi had also instigated Sanjay to commit the crime and assisted him in planning every aspect. Ravi was also convicted for the robbery based on the evidence of his involvement. The prosecution now seeks to punish Ravi separately for abetting the crime as well. Which of the following statements most accurately reflects the legal situation based on the principle of abetment?
- (a) Ravi can be punished separately for abetting the crime since he played a key role in influencing Sanjay to commit the robbery.
  - (b) Ravi can be punished for both the crime and the abetment since he masterminded the robbery, and abetment is a distinct offence.
  - (c) Ravi cannot be punished separately for abetment as he was already convicted as the principal offender for his involvement in the robbery.
  - (d) Ravi should be punished more severely for abetment because his role as the instigator made him the more culpable party in the crime.
64. Raj, an influential businessman, was frustrated with his competitor, Arjun, who was gaining significant market share. Raj approached Vikram, a local gangster, and told him that Arjun was "getting in the way" of his business and that something should be done to scare him off. Raj hinted at damaging Arjun's property to send a strong message, although he didn't give specific instructions. Vikram, interpreting this as an instigation to commit a more serious act, went ahead and set fire to Arjun's warehouse, causing substantial financial loss. When the police investigated, Vikram admitted that Raj had instigated the act. Raj now claims he never directly asked Vikram to commit arson and therefore should not be held responsible. Based on the principle of abetment, which of the following statements is most accurate?
- (a) Raj is not liable for abetment of arson because he never explicitly told Vikram to commit arson yet he can be held liable.
  - (b) Raj is liable for abetment because the act of setting fire to Arjun's warehouse was a probable consequence of his suggestion.
  - (c) Raj is only liable for abetment for the damage caused to the property under IPC and not specifically for arson as there was no instigation or aid for that part.
  - (d) Raj cannot be held liable for abetment because Vikram made his own decision to set fire to the warehouse without Raj's direct orders.

65. Aman attended a standup comedy show where Bilal, a well-known comedian, was performing. As part of his act, Bilal made a satirical joke about politicians, stating, "The politicians aren't working anyways, so one should just hang them!" The joke was part of a larger political satire and delivered in a humorous tone. However, Aman, deeply disillusioned by the current political scenario, took the joke seriously and, later that night, attempted to execute a violent act against a local politician. Aman was arrested for his actions and claimed during interrogation that Bilal's performance had instigated him to commit the crime. Bilal now faces potential legal consequences for instigation. Based on the principle of abetment, which of the following statements is most accurate?
- (a) Bilal is not liable for abetment because the comment was made as part of a satirical joke in a comedy show, and he did not directly encourage Aman to commit the crime.
  - (b) Bilal is liable for abetment because his joke, although part of a comedy act, influenced Aman to commit a serious crime.
  - (c) Bilal is only liable for abetment if he had a personal conversation with Aman before the crime, telling him directly to harm the politician.
  - (d) Bilal cannot be held responsible because Aman's actions were unreasonable, and no ordinary person would have taken a joke in a comedy show seriously.
66. Rohan, a businessman, was unhappy with his rival Arjun's growing success. He discussed his frustrations with his friends Nikhil and Sameer, who shared his dislike for Arjun. During their conversations, Rohan mentioned in passing that if something were to happen to Arjun's business, it would benefit all of them. Nikhil, without Rohan's knowledge, contacted a local thug, Suraj, and convinced him to vandalize Arjun's office. Rohan did not directly communicate with Suraj, but Nikhil and Sameer had ongoing conversations with him, agreeing that action should be taken against Arjun's business. After Arjun's office was vandalized, the police arrested Suraj, who revealed Nikhil's involvement. Later, the investigation uncovered Rohan's initial conversations about damaging Arjun's business. Rohan now claims he is not liable because he had no direct contact with Suraj and did not plan the crime with him. Based on the principle of abetment through conspiracy, which of the following statements is most accurate?
- (a) Rohan is not liable for abetment because he had no direct contact with Suraj and did not explicitly plan the crime with him.
  - (b) Rohan can be held liable for abetment because his involvement in the conspiracy, even without direct contact with Suraj, led to the crime being committed.
  - (c) Rohan cannot be held responsible for abetment unless he personally arranged the crime with Suraj and agreed on the plan.
  - (d) Rohan's liability is limited to his conversations with Nikhil and Sameer, as he had no role in the crime's execution and didn't know Suraj.

**XII. Doctrines:** The doctrine of causation plays a pivotal role in determining liability in legal contexts, establishing a link between a defendant's conduct and the injury suffered by a plaintiff. This doctrine acts as a filter that identifies and attributes responsibility for the consequences of an individual's actions, excluding external factors unrelated to the defendant's conduct.

Causation in legal terms includes two elements: factual causation and legal causation. Factual causation is determined using the "but for" test, which posits that if not for the defendant's action, the injury would not have occurred. This is a fundamental test to establish that the defendant's action was a necessary condition for the resultant injury. For instance, in the case of *R v. White*, the court determined that the mother would have died from a heart attack regardless of her son's attempt to poison her, thereby finding him guilty only of attempted murder, not murder.

Legal causation, on the other hand, asks whether the defendant's act was the operative and substantial cause of the consequences. It addresses situations where the initial act set off a chain of events, such as in scenarios where a secondary, unforeseeable incident occurs that is the direct cause of the injury. An example of this can be seen in the scenario where an individual, initially harmed by another, subsequently dies in an unrelated accident. Here, the initial act is not considered the legal cause of death.

An important concept within the doctrine of causation is the 'novus actus interveniens' or a new intervening act. This principle refers to an independent event that breaks the causal chain between the initial act and the final harm. For this to apply, the new act must be unforeseeable. If it is considered foreseeable, it does not absolve the original actor of liability.

This doctrine was explored in the case of *Haynes v. Harwood*, where a police officer was injured while trying to stop horses that had bolted due to children throwing stones. The court ruled that the children's actions were foreseeable, and thus, the owner of the horses remained liable for the officer's injuries.

Another illustrative case is *Lynch v. Nurdin*, where a child was injured after playing with a horse cart left unattended by the defendant. The court found that the child's interaction with the cart was foreseeable, hence the defendant's negligence was considered the proximate cause of the injury.

*Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://blog.ipleaders.in/chain-causation-needs-broken-proving-innocence-vis-vis-novus-actus-interveniens/>*



67. David, a construction worker, was assigned to inspect a large building for potential structural weaknesses. During his inspection, he noticed a crack in one of the main support beams. Instead of reporting the issue immediately, David decided to finish the rest of his work and report it the next day. That evening, a small earthquake hit the area, causing the building to collapse. Several workers inside the building were injured, and an investigation revealed that the collapse was primarily due to the weakness in the support beam that David had noticed but failed to report. David argues that the earthquake was the main cause of the collapse, not his failure to report the crack. Based on the principle of factual causation, which of the following statements is most accurate?
- (a) David is not liable because the earthquake was an unforeseeable event that caused the collapse, not his failure to report the crack in the support beam.
  - (b) David is liable because the collapse would not have occurred but for his failure to report the structural issue, which was the primary cause of the collapse.
  - (c) David is not liable because his failure to report the issue was unrelated to the collapse caused by the earthquake
  - (d) David is liable only if the crack in the beam was the sole cause of the collapse, irrespective of the earthquake.
68. Raj, a delivery driver, parked his delivery truck on a busy street near a school and left the vehicle unattended with the engine running while he quickly ran inside a store to collect a package. The truck's door was left open, and a group of children passing by noticed the unattended vehicle. One of the children, 8-year-old Meena, climbed into the driver's seat and accidentally released the parking brake. The truck rolled down the street and crashed into a parked car, causing significant damage. Meena was injured in the process. The parents of the injured child sued Raj for negligence. Raj claims that he cannot be held responsible because Meena's actions were unforeseeable. Based on the principle of foreseeability, which of the following statements is most accurate?
- (a) Raj is not liable because Meena's actions were unforeseeable, and he could not have predicted that a child would climb into the truck and cause the accident.
  - (b) Raj is liable only if it is proven that Meena's parents were not supervising her properly, which contributed to her actions.
  - (c) Raj is not liable because he only left the vehicle unattended for a short period, and Meena's actions were an independent intervening event.
  - (d) Raj is liable because leaving the truck unattended and accessible near a school made it foreseeable that children might interact with it, leading to the injury.

69. Ankit, a taxi driver, was speeding through a residential neighborhood when he hit a pedestrian, Priya, who was crossing the street. Priya suffered a broken leg and was taken to the hospital. While at the hospital, Priya was recovering when a fire broke out due to faulty wiring in her hospital room. She was severely burned in the fire and later died from her injuries. Ankit argues that while his speeding caused Priya's initial injury, the fire was an unforeseeable event and the direct cause of her death, so he should not be held responsible for her death. Based on the principles of legal causation, which of the following statements is most accurate?
- (a) Ankit is not liable for Priya's death because the fire was an unforeseeable secondary incident that directly caused her death.
  - (b) Ankit is liable for Priya's death because his initial act of hitting her set off the chain of events that ultimately led to her death.
  - (c) Ankit is liable for Priya's death because his speeding was the substantial cause of her being in the hospital, which ultimately led to her death.
  - (d) Ankit is not liable for Priya's death unless it is proven that the hospital fire was caused by his actions.
70. Reema, a factory supervisor, failed to properly maintain a piece of machinery, which eventually malfunctioned and caused a minor fire in the factory. The fire department quickly arrived, and the fire was under control. However, while the fire was being extinguished, a gas pipe in the building unexpectedly exploded due to poor installation by a third-party contractor years earlier, causing extensive damage to the factory and injuring several employees. The factory owner is now suing Reema for negligence, claiming that her failure to maintain the machinery ultimately led to the explosion and resulting injuries. Reema argues that the gas explosion was an unforeseeable event and that she should not be held liable for the injuries caused by it. Based on the principle of independent events breaking the causal chain, which of the following statements is most accurate?
- (a) Reema is liable for the injuries because her failure to maintain the machinery led to the fire, which set off a chain of events leading to the gas explosion.
  - (b) Reema is not liable for the injuries because the gas explosion was an unforeseeable independent event that broke the causal chain between her negligence and the final harm.
  - (c) Reema is liable for the injuries because, although the gas explosion was unrelated to the fire, her negligence initiated the series of events leading to the explosion.
  - (d) Reema is not liable unless it can be proven that her failure to maintain the machinery was directly linked to the gas explosion.

71. Maya owns a small café in a busy neighborhood. She is responsible for maintaining the sidewalk directly outside her café, but she failed to clean up an oil spill that occurred when a delivery truck leaked oil onto the pavement in front of the café. Later that day, Amit, a pedestrian, slipped on the oil and fractured his leg. Amit is suing Maya, claiming her negligence in not cleaning up the spill was the proximate cause of his injury. Maya argues that the oil spill was caused by the delivery truck and that her failure to clean it was not the direct cause of Amit's injury. Based on the principle that the defendant's negligence was considered the proximate cause of the injury, which of the following statements is most accurate?
- (a) Maya is liable because her failure to clean the spill was the proximate cause of Amit's injury, even though the oil spill was caused by the delivery truck.
  - (b) Maya is not liable because the delivery truck caused the oil spill, and she was not responsible for the accident.
  - (c) Maya is liable only if it is proven that Amit's injury would have occurred regardless of her failure to clean up the oil spill.
  - (d) Maya is not liable because the delivery truck's actions were the direct cause of Amit's injury, not her failure to clean the spill.
72. Mira slipped and fell in a grocery store due to the store's failure to clean up a spilled liquid on the floor. She suffered a minor fracture in her arm. A week later, while recovering from the injury, Mira decided to go for a walk in the rain without wearing proper footwear. During the walk, she slipped again on the wet pavement and severely aggravated her previous injury, requiring additional surgery. Mira filed a lawsuit against the grocery store, claiming that the store's negligence was the cause of both the initial and the aggravated injury. The grocery store argues that Mira's decision to walk on the slippery pavement was an independent act that broke the chain of causation, and they should not be held liable for the second injury. Based on the principle of novus actus interveniens, which of the following statements is most accurate?
- (a) The grocery store is liable for both the initial and aggravated injuries because the original injury was caused by their negligence, which led to the need for further surgery.
  - (b) The grocery store is liable for both the initial and aggravated injuries because if not for the store's negligence, Mira would not have been injured in the first place.
  - (c) The grocery store is not liable for the aggravated injury because Mira's decision to walk in the rain without proper footwear was an independent and unforeseeable act that broke the causal chain.
  - (d) The grocery store is not liable for the initial injury but is liable for the aggravated injury because the second injury was related to the first.

**XIII. Miscellaneous/DV Act:** Domestic violence is a grave issue that transcends the boundaries of personal and public life, impacting individuals, primarily women, within the sanctity of their familial structures. In response to this pervasive issue, India implemented the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act in 2005. This comprehensive legislation aims to protect women from the threats and reality of domestic violence and provides a legal framework to address such violence effectively.

The Act defines domestic violence in a broad spectrum to include physical, emotional, sexual, verbal, and economic abuse. It establishes that any act, omission, or conduct that harms, endangers, or threatens the physical or mental well-being of the aggrieved person falls under the scope of domestic violence. This includes acts that coerce a woman or her relatives to meet unlawful demands for dowry or other property, thereby encapsulating a wide array of abusive behaviors.

One of the primary objectives of the Domestic Violence Act is to provide effective protection of the constitutional rights of women who suffer from violence within their domestic spaces. The legislation is not just a punitive measure but a preventive system as well, aiming to create awareness and promote a societal shift towards non-violence. To achieve this, the Act provides for the immediate and long-term safety and protection of the aggrieved person through protection orders, monetary relief, and more. [www.lawpreptutorial.com](http://www.lawpreptutorial.com)

Moreover, the Act ensures that perpetrators of domestic violence are brought to justice. It facilitates access to crucial services for survivors, including medical assistance, counseling, shelter, and rehabilitation, to support them in rebuilding their lives and regaining independence.

Eligibility for availing remedies under this Act is specifically provided to women who are or have been in a domestic relationship with the perpetrator. Importantly, this protection extends to women regardless of whether the domestic relationship is ongoing at the time of filing the complaint. A person who has exercised his right to decide the self-identified gender of women is an aggrieved person.

Additionally, the scope of respondents or perpetrators under the Act includes any adult male who has been in a domestic relationship with the aggrieved woman. However, a significant clarification made by the Supreme Court in the *Sandhya Manoj Wankhade vs. Manoj Bhimrao Wankhade & Ors.* case expanded the interpretation of the term 'relative' in Section 2(q) to include female relatives of the husband or male partner. The Court noted that the legislature did not intend to exclude female relatives from being respondents under the Act, emphasizing a broader approach to accountability in cases of domestic violence.

*Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://www.freelaw.in/legalarticles/Domestic-Violence-Act-2005>*

73. Anita, a married woman, has been subjected to continuous emotional and economic abuse by her sister-in-law, Meera, who lives with Anita and her husband. Meera, exploiting her close familial ties, frequently coerces Anita to transfer her salary to Meera's account and isolates Anita from her friends and family to control her financially and emotionally. Anita decides to seek relief under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005. Meera's defense claims that the Act does not apply to her as she is a female relative and not directly involved in a marital relationship with Anita. Which of the following statements is most accurate regarding the court's potential ruling?
- (a) The court should dismiss Anita's claim as the Act does not cover actions by female relatives who are not the spouse.
  - (b) The court should accept Anita's claim as the Act includes female relatives of the husband, emphasizing a broader approach to accountability in cases of domestic violence.
  - (c) The court cannot provide relief to Anita since the abuse does not include physical violence, and only physical violence is covered under the Act against female relatives.
  - (d) The court should reject Anita's claim since the economic abuse does not meet the threshold of domestic violence as defined by the Act when committed by a sister-in-law.
74. Priya filed a complaint against her ex-husband, Raj, under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, alleging that he subjected her to severe emotional and financial abuse during their marriage. Although they had been divorced for two years at the time of filing, Priya claimed that the effects of the abuse continued to impact her life significantly. Raj contested the applicability of the DV Act to their case, arguing that since they were no longer in a domestic relationship, the protections of the Act did not apply. Based on the situation provided and the principle regarding the protection under the DV Act, which of the following statements is most accurate regarding the court's likely response to Raj's argument?
- (a) The court should dismiss Priya's complaint because the domestic relationship has ended, and the DV Act does not apply post-divorce.
  - (b) The court cannot grant any relief to Priya since the complaint was filed two years after the divorce was finalized, and the DV Act requires immediate reporting of incidents.
  - (c) The court should only address claims of physical abuse occurring during the marriage and ignore emotional and financial abuse claims post-divorce.
  - (d) The court should consider Priya's complaint valid as the DV Act protections extend to women regardless of whether the domestic relationship is ongoing at the time of filing the complaint.

75. Reena, a senior graphic designer, has been in a turbulent relationship with her husband Vikram, a real estate agent. Over the past year, Vikram has repeatedly pressured Reena to invest a substantial portion of her savings into his failing real estate business. His demands have included subtle threats, such as suggesting that Reena's refusal would lead to financial ruin for both of them and impact their children's future. Additionally, Vikram has manipulated their joint account transactions to shift financial burdens onto Reena, worsening her credit score and financial stability. Reena, feeling financially trapped and emotionally stressed, contemplates seeking legal recourse under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, citing economic and emotional abuse. Given the complexities of the financial manipulations and the indirect nature of the threats, is Reena likely to establish a valid claim of domestic violence under the Act?
- (a) Yes, because Vikram's manipulation of joint finances and indirect threats about financial ruin constitute economic abuse under the Act.
  - (b) No, because Vikram's actions are part of marital financial negotiations and do not directly involve physical harm or explicit threats of violence.
  - (c) Yes, because the Act recognizes subtle forms of coercion and manipulation that jeopardize the mental well-being and financial security of the spouse.
  - (d) No, because the financial issues arise from joint account management, which legally involves both parties, thus complicating the attribution of sole responsibility to Vikram.
76. Anjali, a trans woman, has been living with her partner, Rohit, for the past five years in a domestic partnership that mirrors a marital relationship in many ways. Over the years, Anjali has faced various forms of abuse from Rohit, ranging from verbal and emotional to economic. Seeking to escape this toxic environment, Anjali decides to take legal action against Rohit under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005. Given the complexity of her gender identity, Anjali is concerned about her eligibility to seek protection under the Act, despite the relationship dynamics they share. A similar matter has come before the Supreme Court and the matter is pending final disposal whether trans individuals or couples can be covered within the ambit of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005. Given Anjali's situation and the nature of her relationship with Rohit, is she eligible to avail remedies under the Domestic Violence Act?
- (a) Yes, because the Act provides remedies specifically to women who are or have been in a domestic relationship with the perpetrator, encompassing Anjali's situation with Rohit.
  - (b) No, because the Act only applies to cisgender women, and Anjali being a trans woman does not meet the specific criteria.
  - (c) Yes, because all individuals, regardless of gender identity, can seek protection under the Domestic Violence Act if they have been in a domestic relationship.
  - (d) No, because the legal recognition of domestic relationships does not traditionally include partnerships involving transgender individuals for the purpose of the Act as of now.

77. In an effort to combat domestic violence and promote non-violence within the community, a local government initiates a campaign that involves educational programs, community workshops, and public service announcements that highlight the legal repercussions and social services available for victims of domestic violence. The program also includes training sessions for law enforcement on handling domestic violence cases sensitively and effectively. Sima, a resident of the community, challenges the use of municipal funds for this program in court, arguing that the government's initiative oversteps its bounds by involving legal education and should strictly stick to law enforcement. Based on the situation provided and the principle regarding the purpose of the domestic violence legislation, which of the following statements is most accurate regarding the court's likely response to Sima's challenge?
- (a) The court should rule in favor of Sima, as the government's initiative improperly blends legal education with community awareness, which is beyond the scope of its powers.
  - (b) The court should limit the government's initiative to direct intervention in domestic violence cases, excluding educational and preventive measures.
  - (c) The court should dismiss Sima's challenge, recognizing that the legislation aims not just to punish but also to prevent domestic violence by promoting societal changes towards non-violence.
  - (d) The court should mandate that all funds be redirected solely to law enforcement training, as this is the only legally permissible action under the domestic violence legislation.
78. Tara, a senior citizen, lives with her son, Arjun, and his wife, Neeta. Despite being financially well-off, Arjun and Neeta routinely ignore Tara's basic needs, including food, medication, and warm clothing during winter, claiming they are too busy with work to take care of these aspects. Tara's health deteriorates due to neglect, leading to a hospitalization for severe pneumonia and malnutrition. After recovering, Tara files a complaint under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, accusing Arjun and Neeta of domestic violence through omission that endangered her health and well-being. Which of the following statements is most accurate regarding the court's likely interpretation of Tara's situation?
- (a) The court should dismiss Tara's complaint, as her son and daughter-in-law's busy work schedules excuse them from day-to-day caregiving responsibilities.
  - (b) The court should recognize the neglect as an act of domestic violence because the omission of basic care directly harmed Tara's physical and mental well-being.
  - (c) The court cannot consider neglect as domestic violence unless there was a deliberate attempt to harm Tara physically.
  - (d) The court should advise family counseling instead of legal action, as the situation stems from lifestyle challenges rather than intentional abuse.

**XIV. Current Affairs/Arbitration and Conciliation Act:** The Supreme Court of India recently clarified the scope of judicial intervention in arbitral awards under section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, particularly post the 2015 amendment, emphasizing that such interference is highly restricted. The Bench, led by Chief Justice DY Chandrachud, with Justices JB Pardiwala and Manoj Misra, stated that mere legal violations do not suffice for interference; instead, an award must contravene fundamental aspects of public policy and justice.

The Court delineated that after the 2015 amendment, the phrase "in conflict with the public policy of India" under Section 34(2)(b)(ii) of the Act has been narrowly defined. An award can only be considered in violation if it infringes on fundamental policies that underpin the administration of justice and law enforcement in India. This includes ignoring essential laws designed to serve public interest or violating basic principles of justice, such as the breach of natural justice or disregard for binding superior court judgments.

Moreover, the Court discussed the "patent illegality" ground under Section 2A for domestic arbitrations, excluding international commercial arbitrations. This ground applies to awards with obvious errors that affect the essence of the award, but not mere misapplications of law or misjudgments of evidence. The Court reaffirmed that arbitrators are masters of evidence, and their awards, if based on a plausible interpretation of facts, must be upheld unless proven perverse.

Additionally, under Explanation 1 of Section 34(2)(b)(ii), the Court noted that an award could be set aside if it contradicts "the most basic notions of justice or morality." This standard is stringent, meant to apply only in extreme cases where fundamental justice principles, recognizable even by non-judicially trained individuals, are violated. The Court clarified that "morality," in this context, primarily addresses issues extending beyond sexual morality to those conflicting with societal norms that shock the judicial conscience.

On the matter of contract interpretation, the Court maintained that an award cannot contradict the explicit terms of the contract. Arbitrators have the authority to interpret contractual terms based on the language, conduct of the parties, and surrounding circumstances, and only awards deviating from a plausible interpretation can be challenged as perverse.

The decision also covers the imposition of implied terms in contracts, where the Court specified that such terms can only be implied if evidently intended by the contracting parties and necessary for the contract's efficacy, not merely because they appear reasonable.

*Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://www.livelaw.in/top-stories/s-34-arbitration-act-mere-violation-of-law-wont-make-arbitral-award-invalid-fundamental-policy-of-law-must-be-violated-supreme-court-270512>*



79. Asha and Ramesh entered into a contract where Asha agreed to provide Ramesh with custom-made furniture. The contract specified the types of wood and delivery dates but did not include details about who would be responsible for transporting the furniture from Asha's workshop to Ramesh's home. When the furniture was ready, Asha assumed Ramesh would handle transportation since the contract was silent on this aspect. However, Ramesh refused, arguing that it was implied in the contract that Asha would deliver the furniture to his home. An arbitrator ruled in favor of Ramesh, stating that it was reasonable to expect Asha to deliver the furniture. Asha challenges the award under Section 34, claiming that the arbitrator implied terms into the contract that were neither explicitly intended by the parties nor necessary for the contract's efficacy. Based on the principle of implied terms, which of the following statements is most accurate?
- (a) The award is valid because it is reasonable to assume that Asha should deliver the furniture as part of her contractual obligation to provide the custom-made items.
  - (b) The award is valid because the arbitrator is allowed to interpret terms reasonably, even if they are not explicitly stated in the contract.
  - (c) The award can be declared invalid because the implied term of delivery was not evidently intended by the parties, nor was it necessary for the efficacy of the contract.
  - (d) The award is invalid because it contradicts the express terms of the contract, which were silent on the issue of transportation.
80. A dispute arose between a government contractor, Raj Builders, and the State Public Works Department (PWD) regarding the construction of a bridge. The contract between the two parties had an arbitration clause, and the dispute was referred to arbitration. The arbitrator awarded Raj Builders additional compensation, finding that the State PWD had caused delays due to bureaucratic inefficiencies. However, the State PWD challenged the award under Section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, arguing that the award violated public policy because it criticized government functioning and should therefore be set aside. Raj Builders defended the award, claiming that the decision only addressed the specific contractual dispute and did not infringe on any fundamental policy. Based on the principle that an award can only be considered in violation if it infringes on fundamental policies underpinning the administration of justice and law enforcement in India, which of the following is most accurate?
- (a) The award is in violation of public policy because it criticized government functioning and implied inefficiency within the State PWD.
  - (b) The award is not in violation of public policy because it addressed a contractual dispute and did not infringe on any fundamental policies related to the administration of justice or law enforcement.
  - (c) The award is in violation of public policy because any criticism of government actions or departments affects the administration of justice and should be set aside.
  - (d) The award is not in violation of public policy because public entities like the State PWD cannot challenge arbitration awards on the basis of delays caused by their own inefficiencies.

81. Anurag and Shivani entered into a contract for the supply of construction materials. A dispute arose when Anurag claimed that Shivani delivered substandard materials, causing delays in the project. The dispute was referred to domestic arbitration, and the arbitrator ruled in favor of Anurag, awarding him substantial damages for the delay. However, Shivani challenged the award under Section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, claiming "patent illegality" because the arbitrator applied an outdated market rate for construction materials, which led to an inflated damages award. Shivani argued that the arbitrator's error in using the outdated rate significantly increased the amount she had to pay Anurag, and the award should be set aside for this reason. Based on the principle of "patent illegality" under Section 2A, which of the following statements is most accurate?
- (a) The award should not be set aside because the arbitrator's use of an outdated market rate is not considered patent illegality but a mere misjudgment of evidence.
  - (b) The award should be set aside for patent illegality because the arbitrator used an outdated market rate, which inflated the damages.
  - (c) The award should be set aside because any error in the calculation of damages constitutes patent illegality under Section 2A.
  - (d) The award should not be set aside because patent illegality does not apply to international commercial arbitrations, and this case involves an international contract.
82. Kavya and Priya entered into a contract where Kavya agreed to sell her family property to Priya. After a dispute arose over the sale, the matter was referred to arbitration. The arbitrator ruled in favor of Kavya, allowing her to keep a substantial portion of the sale price while also refusing to transfer the property to Priya due to a minor procedural delay caused by Priya's lawyer. Priya challenged the award under Section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, claiming that the award contradicted the most basic notions of justice and morality because it allowed Kavya to unjustly enrich herself by keeping the money without transferring the property. Based on the principle that an award could be set aside if it contradicts "the most basic notions of justice or morality," which of the following statements is most accurate?
- (a) The award should be set aside because allowing Kavya to keep the money without transferring the property does not settle the dispute between the parties and is against the principle of natural justice.
  - (b) The award should not be set aside because the arbitrator's decision, though harsh, does not violate any basic notions of justice or morality and is based on a legitimate procedural delay.
  - (c) The award should be set aside because the arbitrator's refusal to transfer the property was unfair, regardless of the legal justification.
  - (d) The award should not be set aside because the arbitrator has the discretion to decide how

83. Neha and Arjun entered into a contract for the sale of a plot of land. The contract explicitly stated that the full payment of Rs. 50 lakhs must be made by Arjun by June 30th, and only after receiving full payment would Neha transfer the title to the property. Arjun was unable to make the full payment by June 30th and instead paid Rs. 40 lakhs, requesting more time to pay the remaining Rs. 10 lakhs. Despite the explicit terms in the contract, an arbitrator ruled that Neha must transfer the title to Arjun based on the partial payment, arguing that the essence of the contract was the sale of the property, and the full payment could follow. Neha challenges the award under Section 34, arguing that the award contradicts the explicit terms of the contract regarding full payment before title transfer. Which of the following is most accurate?
- (a) The award should be upheld because Arjun's inability to pay the full amount by June 30th does not fundamentally change the nature of the contract.
  - (b) The award should be upheld because the arbitrator has the authority to prioritize the essence of the contract over strict compliance with its explicit terms.
  - (c) The award should not be set aside because the partial payment satisfies the main objective of the contract, which is the sale of the property.
  - (d) The award should be set aside because the arbitrator's decision contradicts the explicit terms of the contract, which required full payment before title transfer.
84. Sonia was a whistleblower who exposed several unethical practices within her company, resulting in multiple legal proceedings against the company's top executives. Following her actions, the company initiated disciplinary proceedings against Sonia, accusing her of violating the company's confidentiality policy. Despite overwhelming evidence that Sonia acted in the public interest and in accordance with whistleblower protection laws, an arbitrator ruled in favor of the company, ordering Sonia's immediate dismissal and a large penalty for breaching confidentiality. Sonia challenged the arbitral award under Section 34, arguing that the ruling violated basic principles of justice and morality because it punished her for exposing wrongdoing. Which of the following is most accurate?
- (a) The award should not be set aside because the arbitrator has discretion in determining how to apply the company's policies, even in whistleblower cases.
  - (b) The award should be upheld because Sonia's actions violated the company's confidentiality policy, regardless of her intent.
  - (c) Nothing conclusive can be said about 'whistleblowing' incidents within scope of public policy but it is evident that it is breach of confidentiality agreement and hence such an award does not hold validity. [www.lawpreptutorial.com](http://www.lawpreptutorial.com)
  - (d) The award should be upheld because whistleblower laws do not always protect individuals who breach confidentiality agreements.

**Logical Reasoning**

Each set of questions in this section is based on the reasoning and arguments set out in the preceding passage. Please answer each question on the basis of what is stated or implied in the corresponding passage. Do not rely on any information or facts other than the ones supplied to you. In some instances, more than one option may be the answer to the question; in such a case, please choose the option that most accurately and comprehensively answers the question.

- XV. Sci-Tech:** The concept of "net zero" emissions has become a central goal in global climate policy. In 2023, G7 leaders committed to achieving net zero by 2050, and the Australian government introduced legislation for a Net Zero Economy Authority. But what does "net zero" mean, and where did it originate? The idea stems from the 1992 UN climate change framework, which aimed to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations. Early efforts recognized the need to both reduce emissions and find ways to offset them. The Kyoto Protocol introduced carbon sinks and offset markets as strategies. As global emissions continued to rise, attention shifted to potential geoengineering techniques and temperature targets. The EU adopted a 2°C warming limit in 1996, which gained traction globally. Improved scientific understanding of carbon dioxide's atmospheric lifespan allowed for better projections of carbon budgets. The IPCC's 2014 report stated that limiting warming to below 2°C would require near-zero emissions of long-lived greenhouse gases by century's end. Environmental lawyer Farhana Yamin advocated for a net zero by 2050 goal, seeing it as a clear, accountable metric for climate negotiations. The concept gained momentum in 2014, appearing in UN climate conferences and World Bank speeches. It culminated in the 2015 Paris Agreement, which set temperature targets and a goal to balance anthropogenic emissions and removals in the second half of the century. "Net zero" refers to this balance between carbon emissions and carbon sinks. The IPCC's Special Report on 1.5°C warming, endorsed by 195 member states, agreed to reach net zero emissions by 2050. The evolution of net zero as a concept reflects the complex interplay of scientific understanding, policy negotiations, and the search for actionable climate goals. It has become a key framework for assessing and driving global efforts to mitigate climate change, offering a tangible target for governments and organizations to work towards in the coming decades.

*Source: Extracted, edited version- <https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/energy-and-environment/what-is-net-zero-anyway-a-short-history-of-a-monumental-concept/article68207032.ece>*

85. Which of the following can be most reasonably inferred about the concept of "net zero" emissions?
- (a) It emerged primarily as a response to the failure of previous climate agreements.
  - (b) It provides a more actionable framework than previous emissions reduction goals.
  - (c) It was driven mainly by scientific advancements in carbon budget projections.
  - (d) It represents a compromise between developed and developing nations' interests.

86. Which of the following is most likely an assumption underlying the adoption of the "net zero" concept in climate policy?
- (a) Technological advancements will make large-scale carbon removal feasible by 2050.
  - (b) The global economy can transition to low-carbon alternatives without catastrophic disruption.
  - (c) Public support for climate action will continue to grow over the coming decades.
  - (d) International cooperation on climate issues will significantly improve in the near future.
87. What can be logically concluded as the main idea of the passage?
- (a) The concept of "net zero" emissions evolved from scientific understanding and policy negotiations to become a key framework for global climate action.
  - (b) The failure of the Kyoto Protocol led directly to the adoption of the "net zero" emissions goal in subsequent climate agreements.
  - (c) Geoengineering techniques are likely to play a crucial role in achieving "net zero" emissions by mid-century.
  - (d) The Paris Agreement's temperature targets are more important than its "net zero" emissions goal for guiding climate policy.
88. The author of the passage would most likely disagree with which of the following statements?
- (a) The concept of net zero emissions renders previous climate policy efforts irrelevant.
  - (b) Achieving net zero emissions is primarily a technological challenge rather than a policy one.
  - (c) The adoption of net zero goals can lead to the success of global climate change mitigation efforts.
  - (d) The Paris Agreement's inclusion of the net zero goal was a logical progression in climate policy development.

**XVI. Election:** As we draw towards the last mile of the general elections, some things have become clear. This is not an election of the "willing suspension of disbelief" that carried the majority for Narendra Modi in 2019. There is considerable scepticism seen in the landscape. In recent weeks, people have been emboldened to put a declining figure in the number of seats for the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and each passing phase is consistently pushing the figure far below the majority number.

Meanwhile, the top BJP leadership has broken into far-fetched, unpalatable, plainly divisive arguments that one is reluctant to reproduce. Yet the attempts to polarise between the majority and minority, the South and the North, proponents of oneness and diversity, were clearly not successful. Nor, hopefully, will marginal handouts of free food obscure the concern for jobs, remunerative returns for the farmer, safety and dignity of women, security and respect of Dalits, tribals, backward classes and minorities. Remarkably communities have united in the defence of the Constitution. People are realising that life, religion, places of worship and education will all be safe if the Constitution is safe.

The ruling party concentrated much of its effort on the minorities with the usual allegations of appeasement. Even the Congress manifesto was attacked as a minority document. In all fairness, therefore, a word needs to be said for them. Seldom in the history of independent India have the minorities acted with such determination, sagacity and self-control. Despite attempts to divert their attention or even obstruct their resolve on voting day, they chose to quietly join their majority brothers and sisters in affirming their faith in democracy, going beyond real or imagined differences and grievances of the past.

The INDIA bloc together deserves credit for its combined effort, but, hopefully in the celebration, the sacrifices made will not be forgotten. The success of a social movement depends on fighters in the field as well as those who stand and wait. The alliance cannot be only an electoral event if the commitment to the Constitution has to be taken to a logical conclusion. Our politics on the road ahead has to undertake imaginative changes. The Prime Minister had instructed the civil service to be ready with a 100-day plan. We were, on the other hand, preoccupied with stitching the alliance together and cautious, though determined, in our projections. The prime ministerial face discussion too was assiduously postponed to later, although the ground situation is somewhat clear.

*Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from: <https://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/natural-disasters/how-can-early-warnings-for-cyclones-be-improved-96300>*

89. One of the following is the most logical and rational corollary to the above passage?
- (a) Effective governance requires balancing the interests of both the majority and minority communities.
  - (b) Election results are primarily influenced by economic factors such as job availability and farmer incomes.
  - (c) Political parties should focus more on religious issues to gain electoral support.
  - (d) Minority communities have no significant role in shaping the political landscape of India.
90. Which of the following is the author most likely to agree with?
- (a) Ensuring the safety of the Constitution is crucial for the protection of all communities.
  - (b) The BJP's welfare schemes have successfully addressed the electorate's primary concerns.
  - (c) Emphasizing divisive rhetoric is essential to distinguish between different community needs.
  - (d) The INDIA bloc should prioritize short-term electoral gains over sustained commitments.
91. Which of the following is most likely to be an outcome of what the author describes in the passage?
- (a) The BJP will achieve a majority due to their effective polarizing tactics.
  - (b) Minorities will distance themselves from the democratic process entirely.
  - (c) The INDIA bloc will succeed if it maintains unity and constitutional defense.
  - (d) Economic concerns will dominate and overshadow all other election issues.

92. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage except?
- (a) The BJP's divisive strategies have not succeeded in significantly influencing the electorate.
  - (b) Voters are becoming increasingly conscious of the necessity of constitutional protection.
  - (c) Minorities have lost faith in the democratic process and are abstaining from voting.
  - (d) There is a rising sense of solidarity among various groups in support of the Constitution.
93. The passage discusses the apparent failure of divisive political strategies used by the ruling party during the elections. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the argument that divisive strategies were ineffective?
- (a) The ruling party gained a significant number of seats in regions where divisive rhetoric was heavily employed.
  - (b) The electoral results were largely influenced by economic issues rather than political rhetoric.
  - (c) Surveys conducted post-election showed that the electorate prioritized constitutional values over other campaign issues.
  - (d) Minority communities expressed strong disapproval of the divisive tactics used, which was captured in widespread media reports.
94. On the basis of the passage, the following assumptions have been made:
1. Voters in India prioritize constitutional integrity over personal or community-specific benefits during elections.
  2. Divisive strategies by political parties are perceived negatively by the electorate.
  3. The effectiveness of minority participation in elections is largely dependent on their unity.
- Which of the above assumptions are valid?
- (a) 1 and 2 only
  - (b) 2 and 3 only
  - (c) 1 and 3 only
  - (d) 1, 2, and 3

**XVII. Psychology:** The content of people's memories is greatly influenced by a collection of underlying personal beliefs, social pressures, biases and heuristics, and cultural assumptions. The aggregate effect of all these influences working simultaneously is the formation of a schema; a mental framework that organizes information by their perceived relationships and associations. This organizational process is implicit and permeates all objects of our conscious experience. For example, humans share a common schema surrounding the concept of "dog," which works something like this: animal, four legs, barks, wags tail, has fur, etc. These characteristics have been displayed in most of our prior interactions with dogs, and therefore, help us to form a shared, concrete, and uncontroversial schema of what "dog" is. However, not all schemas are universally accepted, and in fact, schemas often have discrepancies between individuals. A moment when this could occur, for example, is when a non-native is visiting a new country that has its own unique customs and social norms. In Japanese culture for instance, it is extremely offensive to tip waiters and waitresses. An

American citizen visiting Japan could mistakenly tip a Japanese waiter, and in the process, not only offend him, but violate the waiter's schema of "proper restaurant etiquette." The American citizen, would believe they had done nothing wrong, and justify his offense by referring to the collection of memories he has in American restaurants, where tipping was continuously proven to be an act of courteousness and respect. This example is to demonstrate that our cultural upbringing can forge our belief systems and, specifically in this instance, the expectations of what we consider to be pro-social behaviour.

Interestingly enough, both of the individuals mentioned may also have differing accounts of how their exchange transpired. Not only would they probably remember the other to be rude or disrespectful, but their negative experience with the other could influence the accuracy in their description of that memory. Perhaps the American would recall his experience in general at the Japanese restaurant to be poor, where the overall service was poor, the food was both cold and overpriced, etc. Similarly, the Japanese waiter could remember the American to be continually bothersome throughout the night, and even believe other Americans to have acted rudely in other previous interactions. This phenomenon is known as false memories, where a person's implicit associations or cultural assumptions prime the content of their memories, making them remember events that, in reality, never occurred at all. In addition, schemas not only influence memories, but future events as well. Once resolute beliefs about the world have been encoded, they prime all new encounters, where the characteristics of new images, people, and ideas are all seen through the lens of these established schemas.

*Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from:*

*<http://www.inquiriesjournal.com/articles/1874/cross-cultural-differences-in-memory-beliefs-and-mental-schemas>*

95. What evidence does the author provide to support the main argument?
- (a) The shared schema of "dog" includes animal, four legs, barks, wags tail, and has fur.
  - (b) An American tipping a Japanese waiter offends due to differing cultural norms.
  - (c) False memories are formed when cultural assumptions distort memory recall.
  - (d) People's memories are shaped by their beliefs, biases, and cultural assumptions.
96. What is the main argument presented in the passage regarding schemas?
- (a) Schemas are universally beneficial for organizing information and facilitating cross-cultural understanding.
  - (b) Schemas are primarily responsible for creating false memories and misunderstandings between cultures.
  - (c) Schemas serve as both helpful cognitive tools and potential sources of bias and misinterpretation.
  - (d) The formation of schemas is a conscious process that individuals can easily modify to avoid misunderstandings.



97. If the author's argument is to be supported, which of the following would be most helpful?
- (a) Research showing that cultural upbringing consistently influences belief systems.
  - (b) Studies indicating that people from different cultures recall identical events similarly.
  - (c) Evidence that schemas are universally accepted and consistent across cultures.
  - (d) Data proving that false memories occur equally in all individuals, regardless of culture.

**XVIII. Social Issue:** Inflation is a critical indicator of an economy's health, reflecting the changes in the general price level and the cost of living. In India, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) is used to measure price inflation which is largely based on the Laspeyre's price index and measures the economy's cost of living. The CPI basket comprises 299 items of which vegetables account for a weight of 6.04% in the total basket.

Within vegetables, the three vegetables — tomato, onion, and potato (TOP) — hold a weightage of 2.2% in the overall CPI basket for an average Indian household. The significance of TOP goes beyond its numerical representation. These three commodities have historically played a pivotal role in influencing both food and beverages inflation as well as headline CPI figures. One notable fact is that the TOP group constitutes 3.6% of the total consumption basket in urban areas while it constitutes 5% of the total consumption basket in rural India for the bottom 5% of the consumption classes, respectively, as per the CPI basket classification.

In FY 2023-24, vegetable prices in India soared by about 15% (year-on-year). Vegetable prices have exhibited significant volatility, shifting dramatically from a fall of 0.7% in June to a substantial rise of 37.4% in July. Though vegetables have a weight of only 6% in the total CPI basket, their contribution to inflation was as high as about 30% in February and March 2024. Tomato prices soared by 202% in July 2023 and contributed to 18.1% of the total headline inflation despite the weight of tomatoes being only 0.6% in the CPI basket. During the same month, the contribution of vegetables to headline inflation was a high 31.9%, and of TOP was 17.2%.

The volatility and importance of TOP in shaping inflation trends highlight the need for effective policy interventions and a nuanced understanding of agricultural supply chains. These are perishable crops and are subject to a number of biotic and abiotic stresses. As these crops do not have Minimum Support Price and are mostly sold to private traders by farmers, this volatility in prices also hurts farmers, the majority of whom are net buyers of these crops. The possible solutions to reduce the volatility of inflation for these crops include an overhauling of agricultural value chains and improvement in the cold storage facilities, better prices for farmers to incentivise the production of the crops, and increased profitability in the cultivation that can be achieved by reducing the exorbitantly high input prices of fertilizers and pesticides used in the production of these crops.

*Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from: <https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/a-vegetable-triumvirate-inflation-and-the-takeaway/article68204706.ece>*

98. Which of the following is the author most likely to disagree with?
- (a) The impact of vegetable prices on headline inflation is minimal due to their low weight.
  - (b) The prices of tomato, onion, and potato significantly affect the overall cost of living in India.
  - (c) Implementing effective policy measures can help stabilize the prices of perishable crops.
  - (d) Enhancing cold storage facilities can significantly reduce the price volatility of vegetables.
99. Which inference can be drawn from the passage?
- (a) Current pricing policies provide adequate support to farmers growing TOP crops.
  - (b) The stability of TOP prices is critical for maintaining overall economic stability.
  - (c) Improving agricultural value chains can help in stabilizing the prices of TOP.
  - (d) The CPI effectively reflects economic conditions across all consumer classes.
100. What course of action does the author suggest to address the price volatility of TOP?
- (a) Offering targeted subsidies to farmers to cushion against the financial impact of price fluctuations.
  - (b) Enhancing cold storage facilities and improving agricultural infrastructure to reduce price volatility effectively.
  - (c) Increasing market access and implementing better pricing mechanisms to ensure farmers receive fair prices.
  - (d) Enforcing price ceilings on TOP commodities to prevent excessive price fluctuations in the market.
101. Which of the following is most likely to be an outcome of what the author describes about the volatility in TOP prices?
- (a) Increased focus on importing vegetables to ensure domestic price stability.
  - (b) Introduction of targeted government subsidies specifically for TOP vegetables.
  - (c) Adjustments in the CPI basket weight for vegetables to lessen their impact on inflation.
  - (d) More pronounced fluctuations in the overall cost of living for urban households.
102. Which of the following, if true, would weaken the author's position?
- (a) Research indicates that overall inflation in India is mainly driven by non-food items, reducing the effect of vegetable prices.
  - (b) Data shows that TOP vegetables' prices have been consistently stable over the past five years, suggesting less urgency for intervention.
  - (c) A study shows that enhanced cold storage facilities have significantly increased the volatility of vegetable prices.
  - (d) Farmers have been receiving increasingly lower prices from private traders, but this hasn't affected overall vegetable price volatility.

**XIX. Social Issue:** Despite falling poverty rates and rising incomes over the last decade or more, India has struggled to substantially improve its nutritional outcomes. The National Family Health Surveys (NFHS) in 2015-16 and 2019-21 show stubbornly high rates of undernutrition among children and high (and rising) rates of anaemia among adults, even as obesity and overweight prevalence has increased in both rural and urban areas. Healthy nutritious diets are widely recognised as key to tackling the so-called ‘triple burden of malnutrition’, that is, the coexistence of undernutrition, overnutrition, and micronutrient deficiencies, as is the case in India. Unfortunately, most Indians do not consume healthy diets.

*Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/capturing-the-cost-of-healthy-diets/article68671387.ece>*

103. One of the following is the most logical and rational corollary to the above passage?
- (a) Economic growth alone cannot effectively resolve complex nutritional challenges in a diverse population.
  - (b) Rising incomes automatically lead to better health outcomes, as they provide access to nutritious food.
  - (c) The global decline in poverty rates guarantees the reduction of malnutrition across all demographics.
  - (d) Nutritional policies should focus primarily on combating obesity and lifestyle-related diseases in urban populations.
104. According to the passage, which of the following is/are crucial for addressing the triple burden of malnutrition in India?
- I. Ensuring equitable access to a diverse and nutritious food supply.
  - II. Prioritizing economic reforms aimed at reducing poverty rates.
  - III. Implementing comprehensive policies addressing both undernutrition and overnutrition.
  - IV. Educating the population about balanced and healthy dietary practices.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:
- (a) I and III only
  - (b) I and IV only
  - (c) II and III only
  - (d) I, III, and IV

**XX. Social Issue:** The Supreme Court of India, earlier this month, dismissed a public interest litigation (PIL) asking that the central government be directed to stop exporting defence equipment to Israel as Tel Aviv is allegedly committing war crimes in Gaza. The top court refused to intervene, reportedly because foreign policy is not its domain. However, the issue that the PIL raised is a normative one that goes beyond Israel. It must be clearly understood given India's aspirations to become a major defence exporting nation.

It is critical to recall that quite a few countries have curbed defence exports to Israel. For instance, a court in the Netherlands ordered the Dutch government to block the export of all F-35 fighter jet parts to Israel. The basis of this order is a European Union (EU) regulation, which prohibits military equipment export to a country if there is a clear risk that the recipient country would use such equipment to violate international humanitarian law (IHL). Likewise, the United Kingdom government, acting under the Export Control Act, reviewed Israel's compliance with IHL concerning the ongoing conflict in Gaza. It concluded that there is a clear risk: if certain arms are exported to Israel, they would be used to commit or facilitate serious violations of IHL.

*Source: Extracted with edits and revisions from <https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/indias-defence-exports-and-humanitarian-law/article68674792.ece>*

105. Based on the passage, the following assertions can be made:
- I. India's defence export policies may face scrutiny by other countries if they appear to contradict international norms.
  - II. Judicial intervention in matters of foreign policy may complicate India's defence ambitions.
- Which of the above assertions is/are valid?
- (a) I only
  - (b) II only
  - (c) Both I and II
  - (d) Neither I nor II
106. Which of the following most accurately reflects the primary concern raised by the passage?
- (a) India must weigh economic benefits against ethical considerations when exporting defence equipment.
  - (b) The Supreme Court's decision to dismiss the PIL will lead to increased arms exports to Israel.
  - (c) India's aspiration to become a major defence exporter may necessitate updating its international legal commitments.
  - (d) Courts should actively intervene in regulating foreign policy to prevent violations of international law.

107. What is the most rational inference that can be drawn from the passage?
- (a) Nations curbing arms exports based on humanitarian concerns are unlikely to compromise on international law standards. [www.lawpreptutorial.com](http://www.lawpreptutorial.com)
  - (b) The dismissal of the PIL suggests that the Indian judiciary lacks concern for human rights violations.
  - (c) India's defence export industry should prioritize economic growth over concerns raised by foreign governments.
  - (d) Adhering to international humanitarian law is secondary to a nation's economic interests in the global arms trade.
108. Which of the following statements would the author least likely agree with?
- (a) Foreign policy decisions should be influenced by considerations of international humanitarian law.
  - (b) The Supreme Court of India was justified in dismissing the PIL on the grounds of not intervening in foreign policy matters.
  - (c) Countries should take active steps to ensure their defense exports do not contribute to violations of international humanitarian law.
  - (d) Exporting defense equipment to nations accused of violating international humanitarian law should be unrestricted to promote economic growth.

**Quantitative Techniques**

Each set of questions in this section is based on a single passage, graph or other representation. Please answer each question by deriving information from such passage, graph, or other representation, or applying mathematical operations on such information as required by the question.

- XXI.** In Law Prep Tutorial five different GK teachers teach different number of boys and girls students. Information given below shows the number of boys and the number of girls students taught by these five teachers i.e. Javed sir, Mohit sir, Sachin sir, Ankur sir and Harsh sir. The number of boys taught by Javed sir is 200, which is 60% more than the number of girls students taught by him. The number of boys taught by Mohit sir is 12.5% more than the number of boys taught by Javed sir, while the number of girls taught by Mohit sir is  $35\frac{5}{7}\%$  of the boys taught by Ankur sir. The ratio of the number of boys and number of girls taught by Ankur sir is 14:19. The total number of students taught by Sachin sir is 375 in which the number of boys taught by him is 65 less than the number of girls taught by him. The number of boys taught by Harsh sir is 25% more than the number of boys taught by Ankur sir, while the ratio of the girls taught by Sachin sir, Harsh sir and Mohit sir is 22:11:5.
109. If the tuition fee of one boy and one girl is Rs. 5000 and Rs. 6000 per month, then find the difference between the total fee collected by Javed sir from boys and that from girls.  
(a) Rs. 250000 (b) Rs. 350000  
(c) Rs. 450000 (d) None of these
110. The total number of students taught by Ankur sir and Sachin sir put together is what percentage more than the total number of students taught by Mohit sir and Harsh sir put together.  
(a) 28% (b) 25.89%  
(c) 26.53% (d) 24.67%
111. What is the ratio of the total number of students taught by Harsh sir and the total number of students taught by Javed sir?  
(a) 59:67 (b) 57:65  
(c) 67:59 (d) 65:57
112. The average number of boys taught by all the teachers is what percentage of the average number of girls taught by all teachers, put together?  
(a) 125.75% (b) 130.79%  
(c) 128.77% (d) 150%

113. The total number of students taught by Sachin sir and Mohit sir put together is what percent of total number of students taught by Ankur sir and Javed sir put together?  
(a) 99.23% (b) 89.23%  
(c) 97.23% (d) 98.89%
114. Find the difference between the number of boys taught by Javed sir and the number of girls taught by Harsh sir?  
(a) 75 (b) 80  
(c) 110 (d) 90
- XXII.** For birthday celebration, Suman went to a pub by travelling some distance on boat and some on train. On train, first she travels  $(A - 3)$  hours to cover a certain distance and, then covers the same distance in another  $(A - 1)$  hours on the same train. The average speed of the train for the entire journey was  $(10A)$  km/hr. Had the speed of the train reduced by 25%, she would have taken  $\frac{32A}{15}$  hours to cover the entire journey. While covering the remaining distance by boat, the ratio of the upstream speed and the downstream speed was 7: 8. She travelled  $(B - 40)$  km upstream and same distance downstream on the boat, in a total of  $(B/40)$  hours. The speed of the boat in still water was  $\frac{B+75}{9}$  km/h and the speed of the stream was  $_(P)_$ . Suman purchased one beer bottle and one alcohol bottle from a shop and she made a mixture of beer and alcohol in the ratio of 3 : 4 in a glass. When 280 ml of mixture is consumed and the remaining part of the glass is filled with  $(5A + 20)$  ml of alcohol, the ratio of beer and alcohol becomes 5 : 7. Thus, quantity of beer in the glass initially was  $_(Q)_$ . Note: The value of B is an integer.
115. What should come in place of (Q)?  
(a) 960 ml (b) 1170 ml  
(c) 1020 ml (d) Can not determine
116. If Suman pays Rs. 35 per km to the boatman and Rs. 20 per km for to train ticket, then total how much money does she spends on transport?  
(a) Rs. 65600 (b) Rs. 84600  
(c) Rs. 71200 (d) Rs. 45000
117. What should come in place of blank P?  
(a) 2 km/h (b) 5 km/h  
(c) 2.5 km/h (d) 4 km/h

118. What is the ratio of time spent by Suman travelling by boat to that time spent travelling by train?  
(a) 12:13 (b) 5:8  
(c) 8:5 (d) 15:16
119. What should come in place of Z?  
B, 300, 100, 2.5A, Z  
(a) 10 (b) 15  
(c) 20 (d) 5
120. Find the difference between Q and 100A?  
(a) 170 (b) 270  
(c) 150 (d) 90

Dear Lptians

We create most inventive, authentic and valuable material by putting in lot of time, effort, energy and money to make you successful and it would **not** be fair if someone else get it by any unfair mean.

And they will create competition for you without being the part of Law prep. To prevent this unfair activity, be vigilant and inform us if you find anybody copying (in any form) it or teaching from it.

Unauthorised copying or usage of **Law Prep** material is illegal and punishable by imprisonment and fine under section 63 of the Indian Copyright Act of 1957.

Feel free to be in touch for suggestions/feedback/complaints/compliments, at: 94141 43101